

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH.

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THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large monthly sheet, is published every Tuesday morning at TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.
Our terms for advertising, either in the Tri-Weekly or Weekly Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the newspapers published in the west.

G. W. CRADDOCK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair Street, next door south of the Bank of Kentucky.
Will practice law in all the Courts held in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties. [April 7, 1862-4f.]

J. WARNER,
DENTAL SURGEON.
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE at Lewis B. Crutcher's, opposite the Capitol of the State.
Will be in Frankfort the second and third week of each month, at the residence of the dentist, at 1863-4f.

FINNELL & CHAMBERS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
OFFICE—West Side Scott St. bet. Third & Fourth Street.
COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.
February 22, 1860-4f.

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ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
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PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of Davies, and the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.
Office up stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office. May 6, 1857-4f.

LYSANDER HORD,
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FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES Law in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. Any business confided to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to. His office is on St. Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where he may generally be found.
Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859-4f.

SPEED & BARRET,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

HAVE associated with them SAMUEL B. SMITH, of the late firm of Bullitt & Smith, in the practice of the law, under the firm of SPEED, BARRET & SMITH, and will attend the Court of Appeals, Federal Court at Louisville, and all the Courts held in Louisville. [Jan. 17, '62-1y*]

HARLAN & HARLAN,
Attorneys at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the Federal Courts held in Frankfort, Louisville, and Covington, and in the Circuit Courts of Frankfort, Woodford, Shelby, Henry, Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott.

Special attention given to the collection of claims. They will in all cases where it is desired, attend to the unsettled law business of James Harlan, dec'd. Correspondence in reference to that business is requested.
March 16, 1863-4f.

BRAMLETTE & VANWINKLE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
WILL practice in the Court of Appeals and Federal Courts held in Kentucky.
Office in MANSION HOUSE, nearly opposite Commonwealth Printing Office.
E. L. & J. S. VANWINKLE
Will practice in the Franklin, Anderson, Boyle, and adjacent Circuit Courts.
Sept. 14, 1863-by.

J. M. GRAY,
DENTAL SURGEON,
Office and residence on Main between St. Clair and Lewis Streets.
FRANKFORT, KY.

ALL operations for the Extraction, Insertion, Regulation, and Preservation of the Teeth performed in a scientific and satisfactory manner. He would ask the particular attention of those wanting artificial Teeth to his own improvement upon the Gold Rimmed Plate, for its cleanliness, durability, and neatness, cannot be excelled. Specimens of all kinds of plate work may be seen at his office.
Frankfort, April 22, 1863-ly.

Louisville & Frankfort and Lexington & Frankfort Railroads.

On and after Monday, March 28, 1864, EXPRESS TRAIN LEAVES LOUISVILLE DAILY (except Sunday) at 5:35 A. M., stopping at all stations except Fair Grounds, Race Course, Brownboro, and Bellevue. Leaves Lexington at 2:00 P. M., and arrives at Louisville at 7:10 P. M.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN (stopping at all stations), leaves Louisville at 4:20 P. M., leaves Frankfort at 5:00 A. M., and arrives at Louisville at 8:00 A. M.

FRIGHT TRAINS leave Louisville and Lexington Daily (Sundays excepted).
Monday, March 28, 1864.-4f.

H. SAMUEL,
CITY BARBER, FRANKFORT.
Rooms under Commonwealth Office.
If you want your Hair Trimmed, Face Shaved or your Head Shampooed, go to
H. SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP.
Feb. 8, 1860.

OFFICIAL.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES,
Passed at the First Session of the Thirty-eighth Congress.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 27.]
A RESOLUTION to provide for the printing of official reports of the operations of the armies of the United States.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be and he is hereby directed to furnish the Superintendent of Public Printing with copies of all such correspondence, by telegraph or otherwise, reports of commanding officers, and documents of every description in relation to the existing rebellion, to be found in the archives of his Department since the first day of December, eighteen hundred and sixty, to the present time, and during the continuance of said rebellion, which may be, in his opinion, proper to be published with said correspondence, reports, and documents, [which] shall be arranged in their proper chronological order.

Sec. 2. And be it further resolved, That the Superintendent of Public Printing shall cause to be printed and bound (in addition to the usual number) ten thousand copies of such correspondence, reports, and documents, in volumes of not exceeding (as near as may be) eight hundred octavo pages each, which shall be distributed by the Secretary of the Senate as follows, to-wit: five hundred copies to the War Department; one complete copy to each State library of every State in the Union, and five complete copies to public libraries in each Congressional district of the United States, to be designated by the Representatives of the present Congress from such district; and of the remaining copies three thousand shall be for the use of members of the present Senate and six thousand for the use of members of the present House of Representatives.

Sec. 3. And be it further resolved, That it shall also be the duty of the Secretary of War to cause a complete index of the matter contained in each volume to be prepared and inserted therein.

Sec. 4. And be it further resolved, That all resolutions adopted by either House of Congress, at its present session, directing the printing of any of the correspondence, reports, or documents, as above contemplated, be and the same are hereby rescinded.

[Approved, May 19, 1864.]

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 28.]
A RESOLUTION for the payment of expenses incurred by the Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of twenty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be and the same is hereby appropriated, to pay the expenses of the Joint Committee of Congress appointed to inquire into the Conduct and Expenditures of the War, and that said sum shall be drawn from the Treasury, upon the order of the Secretary of the Senate, as the same shall be required from time to time by the committee having such investigation in charge; and any portion of the amount hereby appropriated that shall be allowed by the said joint committee to witnesses attending before it, or to persons employed in its service, for per diem, travelling, or other necessary expenses, and paid by the Secretary of the Senate in pursuance of the order of that joint committee, shall be accordingly credited and allowed by the accounting officers of the Treasury Department.

[Approved May 19, 1864.]

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 29.]
JOINT RESOLUTION relative to pay of staff officers of the Lieutenant General.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the staff officers on the staff of the Lieutenant General shall be entitled to receive the same pay, emoluments, and allowances as staff officers of the same grade on the staff of corps commanders, the same to take effect from the day of their appointment on the staff of the Lieutenant General.

[Approved May 20, 1864.]

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 30.]
JOINT RESOLUTION providing for the election of a member of Congress for the State of Illinois by the State at large.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in the election of Representatives to Congress from the State of Illinois, the following provisions shall be observed, to-wit: That the number of the House of Representatives from and after the third day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, approved March fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, may be elected by the State at large, until the said State shall be re-districted by the Legislature thereof, for the election of the fourteen members to which said State is now entitled by law.

[Approved May 20, 1864.]

Proclamation of the Governor.
\$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Whereas, It has been made known to me that JOHN SPENCER did, on the day of —, 1864, murder, in Scott county, David C. Carrington, and is now going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOMAS BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby, offer a reward of two hundred and fifty dollars for the apprehension of the said John Spencer, and his delivery to the jailer of Scott county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 27th day of January, A. D. 1864, and the 724 year of the Commonwealth.

THO. E. BRAMLETTE,
By the Governor:
E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

Proclamation of the Governor.
\$650 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Whereas, It has been made known to me that, on the night of the 23d day of February, 1864, the following named prisoners made their escape from the Frankfort county jail.

ALEXANDER BURK, charged with murder, AB. BRIDGEMAN, charged with shooting his wife, WM. JOHNSON, convicted to one year's confinement in Kentucky Penitentiary; JOHN ANDERSON, charged with grand larceny.

Now, therefore, I, THO. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of Two Hundred dollars for Alexander Burk, and One Hundred and Fifty dollars each, for Ab. Bridgeman, Wm. Johnson, and John Anderson, for their apprehension and delivery to the jailer of Frankfort county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 24th day of February, A. D. 1864, and in the 724 year of the Commonwealth.

THO. E. BRAMLETTE,
By the Governor:
E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAMES R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

Unconditional Union State Convention.
LOUISVILLE, May 25, 1864.

At 12 o'clock the Convention was called to order by Judge R. K. WILLIAMS. After reading the call for the Convention, Judge SAMUEL L. LUSE, of Garrard, was chosen Chairman, pro tem. Col. A. G. HODGES, of Frankfort, was also chosen temporary Secretary.

On motion of Judge WILLIAMS a Committee on Credentials and Permanent Organization was appointed by the chair, as follows:

COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION.
First District—J. T. Bollinger.
Second District—J. J. Harrison.
Third District—George T. Blakey.
Fourth District—George W. Hite.
Fifth District—James Speed.
Sixth District—J. C. Sayres.
Seventh District—John L. Smedley.
Eighth District—George Denny.
Ninth District—George M. Thomas.

COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.
First Cong. District—James A. Gregory.
Second " " " " C. J. Lawton.
Third " " " " Capt. Robt. Earnest.
Fourth " " " " R. L. Wintersmith.
Fifth " " " " W. P. Thomason.
Sixth " " " " Wm. Robinson.
Seventh " " " " S. S. Goodloe.
Eighth " " " " C. B. Farris.
Ninth " " " " P. S. Layton.

Colonel A. G. HODGES, of Franklin county, announced that the Conservative Convention, presided over by General R. E. Lee, had retired to the south bank of the South Anna River.

Mr. SPEED, from the Committee on Permanent Organization, reported the following gentlemen for officers of the present Convention:

President—Geo. W. Williams, of Bourbon.
Vice Presidents—Messrs. Wm. W. Holman, of Lyon county; W. Davenport, of Christian; J. W. Calvert, of Warren; T. Q. Walker, of Adair; W. P. Thomason, of Louisville; G. W. Webster, of Campbell; James B. Hildreth, of Mercer; John C. Watkins, of Whitley, and Perry S. Layton, of Lewis county.

Secretaries—Col. A. G. Hodges, L. A. Civil, Geo. W. Lewis, B. F. Sanford, and Jas. J. Miller.

On motion, the report of the committee was unanimously adopted: Whereupon Mr. Williams was conducted to the Chair. Mr. W. returned his thanks for the honor conferred on him.

The Convention was opened with prayer by Rev. J. H. Bristow, of the Louisville Legion, and then proceeded to business.

Hon. W. C. Goodloe offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That two persons for the State at large, and one from each Congressional District, to be appointed by the Congressional District delegations, be a committee on Resolutions, to whom all resolutions shall be referred without debate.

Resolved, That the Committee on Resolutions be directed to nominate four gentlemen as delegates for the State at large to the Baltimore Convention, and four alternates; and also two gentlemen for Electors for the State at large, and two Assistant Electors, to be appointed by this Convention.

The following Committee on Resolutions was then announced:

For the State at Large—Hon. W. C. Goodloe, and Hon. James Speed.
First District—Lucien Anderson.
Second District—John Feland.
Third District—J. W. Calvert.
Fourth District—Geo. W. Hite.
Fifth District—T. S. Bell.
Sixth District—W. W. Trimble.
Seventh District—O. S. Poston.
Eighth District—W. L. Neale.
Ninth District—Samuel McKee.

The call of the counties was then commenced, and fifty-six were found to be represented as follows:

From Adair county—T. Q. Walker.
Barren—W. H. Glover.
Boone—James Dismore, James Calvert, Dr. B. H. Stevenson, R. B. Hays.
Boyle—S. S. Fry, Benjamin Bell, W. Harlan.

Bourbon—G. W. Williams, Doctor N. S. Moore, John A. Prall, J. A. Miller, A. L. Thompson, W. W. Hemmington, J. W. Stivers.

Caldwell—Ed. Baker, A. P. Henry.
Calloway—P. A. Stalley.
Campbell—J. P. Jackson, O. P. Webster, Thomas Irwin, W. Robinson, John S. Scroggins, S. Shaw, Ira Root, J. H. Trainer, J. R. Self, C. F. Byland, Jacob Hawthorn.

Carroll—S. Howard, J. Vane, R. H. Jett, P. Coburn.
Carter—S. Effort.
Christian—William Davenport, John Feland.

Clark—Chas. Eginton, Chas. Chase.
Crittenden—James A. Gregory, T. L. R. Wilson, John M. Flanagan, C. H. Bennett.

Fayette—W. A. Gunn, James Sullivan, W. C. Goodloe, John W. Lee, S. Vant Pelt, D. Burbank, W. A. Lindsay, P. Scott, George Stoll, Jr., Dr. R. Peters, S. S. Goodloe, L. Gibbons, G. W. Lewis, H. Shaw, Sr., Rev. R. J. Breckinridge, C. H. Dobyns, John Campbell, D. S. Goodloe, J. H. Campbell, Colman S. D. Bruce.

Franklin—A. G. Hodges, J. J. Miller, W. A. Gains, S. D. Morris, J. D. Pollard, J. C. Hendricks.
Gallatin—Aaron Gregg.
Garrard—S. Lusk, R. Beazley, R. A. Johnson, M. L. Rice, W. P. Prince, John C. Bonner, George Denny, E. H. Burdick, William Settles, S. S. Meyers, Jephtha Thornton, C. J. Spillman, S. C. Hudson.

Grant—Dr. Jas. M. Wilson.
Graves—Hon. L. Anderson, Hon. R. K. Williams.
Hardin—R. L. Wintersmith, John A. Aubrey, Z. Carnes, A. Decker, J. W. Walker, S. H. Coyle, Robert Snyder, J. C. Dorsey.

Harlan—William B. Anderson, (proxy).
Harrison—F. Gray, M. T. Smith, L. Veatch, James Musselman, John M. Kimbrough, T. A. Rankin, W. W. Trimble.
Hart—S. P. Taylor.

County of Jefferson and City of Louisville—Messrs. Robert Ayres, J. C. Nauts, William Marion, S. W. Hasse, Rev. John H. Heywood, Samuel Matlock, W. W. Fry, J. H. Bristow, Lindley, John Stafford, P. O. Hawes, J. R. Chambers, Fred. Frische, H. G. Van Seggao, Thomas S. Nadal, Wm. Irving, Mr. Porter, D. Ashbridge, Robert A. Hamilton, Henry Knoefel, C. B. Schickedanz, Charles W. Nelson, J. T. Banks, Jas. P. Hull, M. W. Elrod, A. J. Ballard, A. Brandies, James Bradley, F. H. Hegan, T. W. Merz, Dr. A. Vondonhoff, Jas. B. Green, C. H. Finck, C. C. Hull, J. F. Speed, Henry C. McDowell, L. N. Demitz, Erasmus D. Tyler, Silas T. Miller, Romeo E. North, H. Hart, J. L. Thompson, Martin Bijur, John Tompkins, James Speed, R. H. Rousseau, E. Deitzman, John N. Mattingly, W. P. Thomason, L. A. Civil, Dr. T. S. Bell, I. Cromie, Joseph Clement, H. T. Martin, W. Judah, Jack Fry, O. F. Miner, W. P. Benedict, J. Homire, R. S. Moxley, Joshua Ties, Byron Bacon, C. Chamberlain, S. Griff, Benjamin F. Avery, Samuel Browning, Dr. A. V. Brewer, Robert F. Baird, J. E. Vaneant, J. M. Huston, Edgar Needham, Dr. J. M. Wilson, Wm. B. Kennedy, Chas. Loy, John Graham, Isaac R. Green, George A. Huntington, R. Dawson, Wm. Slater, G. Bauman, J. Satterthwait, Charles S. Clark, John Myrick, R. L. Post, S. W. Pape, L. Leonard, W. G. Needham, Sydney J. Hare, and J. Freedman.

Jessamine—M. Headley, Wm. C. Woodson, Jas. Shields.
Kenton—M. M. Benton, H. F. Bowen, H. Cummings, T. Dempsey, W. R. Fisk, J. A. Martin, Harvey Myers, C. A. Preston, J. C. Sayres, B. F. Sanford, H. E. Wilson.
Knox—Wm. B. Anderson.
Laurel—C. B. Farris, R. Boyd.
Letcher—J. W. Ridgell.
Lewis—G. M. Thomas, W. C. Halbert, Dr. P. S. Layton, A. Harrison, Capt. E. P. Maylly.

Lyon—W. W. Holman.
Logan—Colonel W. Wood, Rev. W. M. Grubbs.
Madison—W. L. Neale, C. F. Burnam, J. G. Pond, F. E. Walker, W. Holloway.
Mason—D. E. Roberts, N. Cooper.
McCracken—Colonel Berry, J. T. Bollinger.

Mercer—Jas. D. Hardin, Jno. L. Smedley, O. S. Poston.
Montgomery—J. J. Anderson, T. B. Oldham, Sam'l. McKee.
Nelson—G. W. Hite.
Nicholas—Jas. L. Arnold, A. W. Blair.

Ohio—J. J. Harrison, D. Westerfield, Mark Wedding, A. B. Gray, Capt. Wm. Keith, Jas. B. Bennett, Wm. Rosenberg, C. J. Lawton.

Owsley—C. F. Burnam, (proxy).
Pendleton—James Wilson, J. E. Records, John B. Fribble, C. A. Wandell, H. H. Newman, Samuel F. Swope, E. W. Knight, Perry—J. W. Ridgell, (proxy).
Pulaski—T. L. W. Sawyers.
Rowan—S. Effort, (proxy).
Rockcastle—A. J. Moore.
Shelby—M. M. Mathews.
Scott—J. T. Griffith, Milton Stevenson.
Trigg—E. C. Spiceland, W. T. Compton.
Trimble—S. Gatewood.

Union—Jas. W. Finney.
Warren—J. W. Calvert, and G. D. Blakey.
Whitley—J. C. Watkins.
Webster—Jas. W. Finney, (proxy).
Also, Capt. J. E. Williams, from Barnes's 49th Infantry, and Capt. Earnest, of the 26th Infantry.

Judge Goodloe, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following as delegates to the National Convention at Baltimore:

State at large—Rev. R. J. Breckinridge, D. D.; alternate, S. F. Swope. Hon. Sam'l. Lusk, alternate, Geo. Denny. Hon. R. K. Williams, alternate, Hon. Lucien Anderson, F. M. Bristow, alternate, Jas. Weir.

Also, the following electors for the State at large:

James F. Buckner, of Christian county; Col. B. H. Bristow, assistant.
C. F. Burnam, of Madison county; Colonel Leonidas Metcalfe, of Nicholas county assistant.

The following resolutions were reported and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Union men of Kentucky, in convention assembled, are for the preservation and maintenance of the Union, the supremacy of the National Constitution, and the destruction of the rebellion, without any regard to what these objects may cost.

Resolved, That the President of the Convention appoint a Central Committee, located at Louisville, with power to appoint county committees.

The following were appointed delegates to the Baltimore Convention from their respective districts:

First District—Lucien Anderson and John T. Bollinger; James Finney and A. P. Henry, alternates.
Second District—W. Davenport and Col. H. T. Burger; Col. C. Maxwell and Col. Q. S. Shanks, alternates.

Third District—George D. Blakey and J. W. Calvert; J. H. Glover and Richard Vance, alternates.
Fourth District—George W. Hite and R. L. Wintersmith; J. M. Fidler and Dr. J. Q. Walker, alternates.

Fifth District—A. B. Semple and James Speed; R. Ayres and E. Bryant, alternates.
Sixth District—G. Clay Smith and W. W. Trimble; C. A. Preston and John E. Records, alternates.

Seventh District—John A. Prall and A. G. Hodges; S. S. Goodloe and M. Stevenson, alternates.
Eighth District—J. W. Caperton and W. B. Anderson; J. G. Pond and W. H. Randall, alternates.

Ninth District—D. E. Roberts and J. J. Anderson; John Seaton and P. S. Layton, alternates.

The following were appointed Presidential Electors:

First District—L. Anderson; N. R. Black, assistant.
Second District—J. M. Shackelford; J. J. Harrison and John Feland, assistants.

Third District—J. H. Lowry; Thomas C. Calvert and J. P. Glover, assistants.
Fourth District—R. L. Wintersmith; G. W. Hite, assistant.

Fifth District—James Speed; M. Bijur and R. A. Logan, assistants.
Sixth District—J. P. Jackson; H. Myers, and W. H. Rankin, assistants.

Seventh District—Chas. Eginton; John G. Kyle and B. Bell, assistants.
Eighth District—M. L. Rice; J. W. Ridgell, J. Z. Morrow, and J. G. Pond, assistants.

Ninth District—Geo. M. Thomas; Sam'l. S. McKee, assistant.

Hon. A. K. WILLIAMS offered the following resolutions, which were adopted, viz:

1st. Resolved, That the delegates from this State be authorized to fill vacancies in the delegation at the Baltimore Convention.

2d. Resolved, That the Central Committee be authorized to fill all vacancies, either in the State, District, or County electoral tickets; and that they also be authorized to call a convention of the unconditional Union men of the State, from time to time, and continue to act until their successors are appointed.

3d. Resolved, That the President of this Convention appoint a committee of five, to prepare an address to the people of this State.

[The President took time to appoint the Central Committee, and the committee on the address to the people of the State.]

On motion, the following resolution was unanimously adopted, viz:—

Resolved, That this Convention recommend to, and urge upon, the Union people of the State, the claims of the "Louisville Union Press," the "Frankfort Commonwealth," the "Lexington National Unionist," the "Paris Citizen," and the "Covington Saturday American," requesting them to subscribe for and read said papers.

Hon. W. P. THOMASSON offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, viz:—

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention are due Hon. Geo. W. Williams, for the able and faithful discharge of his duties as presiding officer.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Convention are also due to the Secretaries for the faithful discharge of their duties as such.

Hon. R. K. WILLIAMS offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted, viz:—

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention and all loyal men, are due to, and are hereby tendered, to all the officers and soldiers, sailors and marines, of the army and navy of the United States, (regulars and volunteers), for their patriotism and heroic devotion to, and bravery in the defence of the Union against secessionists and rebels.

A resolution of thanks to the true Union men of Louisville, for procuring us a place of meeting, and for their attentions to the delegates to the Convention, was adopted.

On motion the Convention adjourned sine die.

GEORGE W. WILLIAMS, President.
A. G. HODGES, L. A. CIVIL, G. W. LEWIS, J. J. MILLER, F. F. SANFORD } Secretaries.

After the business of the Convention was dispatched, loud cries for Dr. R. J. Breckinridge were made, who soon made his appearance and entertained the Convention for a short time. We give below a synopsis of his speech:

Alluding to the resolutions instructing the delegates from this Convention to the Convention which is to meet in Baltimore, to vote for Mr. Lincoln, he said, he would be glad to get an expression of sentiment upon that point, being one of the delegates. If it was the desire of this Convention that he should cast his vote for any other man, perhaps they had better revoke his appointment as a delegate, for he believed Mr. Lincoln was the only truly loyal man that could carry Kentucky at the ensuing election. He said he had long had a desire to say something to his fellow citizens on the subject of slavery, and he deemed this a fitting opportunity—the more fitting, perhaps, as he found about him the right kind of hearers; for, as an old friend had remarked, in speaking, much depended upon the hearer. He said he had been charged in the papers with changing his opinions. It was not his custom to read attacks that were made upon him in the papers, and he did not see fit, at this time, to defend himself against such attacks.

In 1849 he was a candidate upon the Emancipation ticket for the Convention to revise the Constitution of Kentucky, but was defeated, as had been the fate of many other men more respectable than he. At that time, as well as in a correspondence with Mr. Sumner, Mr. Seward and others he expressed himself strongly in favor of the emancipation of the slaves. He had been all his life an Emancipationist. When, in his childhood, a little negro was sent to accompany him in his sports, that he might "cut" him at will, he was unable to solve the problem as to why the negro did not "cut" him. He had ever opposed the abolition theory that all barriers should be thrown down between the white and black races—that the two castes should be put upon an absolute equality; for he thought the proposition impracticable. The natural prejudice would exist. In some of the West Indies the white man is disfranchised, and the Indian races retain the old prejudice against their pale-face brethren. Neither would be content to endow the negro with the privilege of exercising the right of suffrage. In proof of the assertion that he had not sympathized with Abolitionists, Mr. Breckinridge stated that the Abolitionists had always entertained a deadly hostility to the colonization of the negroes, whereas it had been one of the dearest objects of his life to foster the promotion of a free State in Africa, as we have no knowledge of a civilized race in the tropics. This present Administration, he said, had done many things, perhaps, that he should not have done (possibly some things that were wrong) to attain the great end desired—to restore peace and order to the country. The power conferred by the Constitution upon the Chief Magistrate, is very great for good or evil. It invests him with power to do that which is necessary for the public welfare in any emergency like the present; and that is indeed most comprehensive; but the delicate question arises as to the mode of accomplishing the object for which such powers are delegated. We have heard a great deal said about the sacredness of the right of trial by jury and the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*. When he heard men complaining bitterly of the act whereby the *habeas corpus* was suspended, and making a terrible fuss about other acts which were deemed necessary for the public good in the great day of our coun-

try's trial, the conviction was forced upon his mind that the complaints were uttered by rebels and rebel sympathizers. These powers, like the power it is proposed to exercise over the institution of slavery, are exercised for the suppression of the rebellion and the restoration of peace; and it would be better that two hundred and fifty years should be lost in the endeavor to restore the land to peace and prosperity, than that the children of Satan, who are prosecuting this cruel war against her institutions, should succeed. He would counsel those around him never to relax their efforts until such an end had been accomplished. And he felt assured that there was that in the composition of our race, as Anglo-Saxons, that would inspire us to fight on until we get all our own way—which way, he felt assured, the minds of all just persons would adjudge to be the right way.

The Constitution of 1799 vouchsafed the right to the people to reject or adopt African slavery as the policy of the Commonwealth. The people hold the same power to this day, reserving the power to amend that instrument. Formerly revolution was resorted to to remedy national evils; but by the adoption of the great charter of our liberties, the right to revolutionize was abandoned, and other remedies for political evils were guaranteed.

After expressing in eloquent terms his devotion to Kentucky and her institutions, Mr. Breckinridge entered into a discussion of the question of slavery, deducing the right of the State to emancipate the slaves in her borders when a given generation shall have passed away, as a State would be competent to say that a person born under a given period should be free. He also advocated the right of a State to abolish slavery through the medium of compensation to the masters, in aid of which the general Government would have rendered just remuneration in lands or otherwise; showing that the policy of compensation would gain to the Union party the votes of rebels, as

THE COMMONWEALTH.

MONDAY, MAY 30, 1864.

Shelby County Agricultural and Mechanical Association.

SHELBYVILLE, KY., May 24, 1864.

Editor Frankfort Commonwealth:

GENTLEMEN: At the Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the Shelby County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, the following officers were elected:

A. B. VEECH, President.
JOHN ROBINSON, Vice President.
J. M. OWEN, Treasurer.
L. W. SMITH, Secretary.
DIRECTORS:
Adam Middleton, T. B. Posey,
George Smith, G. W. Harbeson,
Miller Fields, John W. Bell,
John A. Reid, J. F. Collier,
Thorton Meriweather.

The Directors have made up their Programme. The Fair will commence on Tuesday, August 30, 1864, and continue four days. Competition open to the world.
L. W. SMITH, Secretary.

BRIDAL DRESS USED AS A SHROUD.—The Lyons Republican notices the sudden death of Miss Josephine L. Stevens, of Clyde; and says:

The circumstance attending the same are peculiarly distressing. She was engaged to be married to a worthy young man in Clyde, and on the Tuesday preceding her death she went to Rochester in usual health, and purchased her wedding outfit. Returning, she was taken suddenly ill, and grew worse and worse until she died on the Saturday following—and on Monday she was buried in the same toilet she was to have worn on her wedding day.

Leniency to Rebel Prisoners.
The correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, at Columbus, Ohio, communicates to that paper the following:

A few days since Governor Brough was requested by an old personal friend to use his influence to secure the parole or exchange of two rebel prisoners now confined at Johnson's Island. These prisoners are nephews of the gentleman making the request, and also of a distinguished citizen of Detroit, Michigan, who has served his country in the field, the Cabinet and the halls of legislation, in whose behalf the request was in part made.

In addition, these gentlemen also applied for a letter to the commandant at Johnson's Island, which would enable one of them to visit these prisoners. How the Governor responded to this request will be seen in the following letter, for which he will no doubt receive the thanks of more than one of our brave men who have felt the horrors of a Libby prison:

THE STATE OF OHIO, EXECUTIVE DEPT.,
COLUMBUS, May 13, 1864.

SIR: I have your favor of the 19th inst. All prisoners of war, civil and military, are under the sole charge of Colonel William Hoffman, Commissary General of prisoners, Washington City. I can not interfere with them if I would, and I can not give an order to see or communicate with them, without his permission. I am glad it is so. Some four weeks ago I saw at Baltimore the arrival of a vessel loaded with our prisoners from Bell Isle, who, in the very refinement of barbarism, had been reduced by starvation to mere skeletons, for no other purpose than to incapacitate them for further service in the Union armies. Over one-third of these men were too far gone to be resuscitated, and died within forty-eight hours after their arrival. While I would not retaliate on rebel prisoners by practicing like means, I confess, General, I have very little sympathy with or desire to parole or release from confinement, men who have been upholding a rebellion that has deluged the land with sorrow and blood, and whose leaders have resorted to cruelty and barbarism in the treatment of prisoners more infernal than any ever practiced by savages. The higher the rank and social position of men, the less are they entitled to sympathy. They sinned against light and knowledge. Therefore, I am glad their fate is not in my keeping, lest under such provocation I should not be over merciful. I return the letter as requested.
Very respectfully,
JOHN BROOKS.

From the Cincinnati Times.

Night Schools of Depravity.

We know that each fond mother thinks her darling is naturally so well disposed and has been so trained that there can be no danger of his being led very far astray. So vital an error will bring its own punishment, when the mother finds her heart crushed and her life embittered by the sins and crimes of her darling boy.

The infant soul may come forth from its Maker's hand pure as the snowflake; it is false; but it is as impossible that it should not be degraded by wicked associates, as that the snowflake should remain unsoiled after being trodden into the mud and mire of the street. For in the street, beyond the restraining presence of their parents, under cover of the gathering night, boys emulate each other in profane and vulgar language, obscene and indecent conduct, and lawless and riotous behavior. And these boys are not miserable "brats" from the haunts of vice and iniquity, but the hopeful sons of our bankers, merchants, professional men, christian men, respectable men in every way. In the most aristocratic streets of the city, no decent woman can walk the length of a block without having to force her way through a crowd of insulting, obscene, blasphemous bedlamites, and blessing the city fathers, who are so considerate to her blushes as to not flood the streets with gaudy light. The extravagant assertion of Sir Boyle Roche almost ceases to be an exaggeration—when he speaks of the "children too young to walk or talk, running about the streets, and cursing their Maker."

Kind mother, if you love your boy—if you would not have him continually revel in a reeking pit of pollution beyond all language to describe, keep him in from the street after dark. Win him if you can, compel him if you must. He will thank you for it by and by. The first step to the State's prison and the gallows is the step that takes the boy out of the gate and into the street after sunset. When daylight fades, make home pleasant to your children, by kind words, handsome pictures, interesting books, or harmless amusements. But at all events, forbid them the streets, for it is the highway to temporal and final ruin.

The Guthrie-Prentice Transfer Convention.

According to the invitation of Messrs GUTHRIE, PRENTICE, & Co., their adherents assembled in Convention at Louisville, on the 25th of May, 1864. The permanent officers were:

President.—Hon. James Guthrie, of Louisville.
Vice Presidents.—1st District—Capt. T. J. Puryear, of Graves. 2d. Col. David R. Murray, of Breckinridge. 3d. Hon. J. R. Underwood, of Warren. 4th. Dr. Green Forest, of Marion. 5th. Dr. J. B. English, of Owen. 6th. Hon. S. I. Hauser, of Pendleton. 7th. Hon. James F. Robinson, of Scott. 8th. David Y. Little, of Clay. 9th. Hon. Harrison Taylor, of Mason.

Secretaries.—James S. Wallace, of Louisville; Ernest Brennan, of Fayette; James A. Dawson, of Hart; J. B. Bruner, of Breckinridge.

The delegates appointed to the Democratic National Convention, to be held at Chicago, July 4, 1864, are:—

Delegates at Large.—James Guthrie, of Louisville; James F. Robinson, of Scott; Joseph R. Underwood, of Warren; Gen. T. T. Garrard, of Clay.
Alternates.—R. T. Jacob, of Oldham; Zeb Ward, of Woodford; Benj. Perkins, of Todd; James White, of Clay.

District Delegates.—1st District—J. E. Thompson, of Trigg; S. P. Cope, of McCracken. 2d. John B. Bruner, of Breckinridge; Henry D. McHenry, of Ohio. 3d. J. C. Aikins, of Warren; David King, of Logan. 4th. James P. Barbour, of Washington; S. B. Thomas, of Hardin. 5th. Hamilton Pope, of Louisville; J. B. English, of Owen. 6th. Thornton F. Marshall, of Breckinridge; John W. Menzies, of Kenton. 7th. Rich. H. Hanson, of Bourbon; Thomas W. Varner, of Lincoln. 8th. E. L. Vanwinkle, of Pulaski; W. J. Lusk, of Garrard. 9th. Jno. M. Duke, of Mason; W. L. Sudduth, of Bath.

Alternates.—1st District—W. W. Gardner, of Union; William Beades, of Graves. 2d. B. L. D. Guffy, Butler; J. R. Strange, of Muhlenburg. 3d. J. F. Lauck, of Simpson; J. A. Dawson, Hart. 4th. Thomas W. Owens, Meade; Joseph Chandler, Taylor. 5th. Gibson Mallory, Jefferson; H. M. Buckley, Henry. 6th. E. H. Smith, Grant; S. T. Hauser, Pendleton. 7th. John B. Huston, Fayette; John B. Temple, Franklin. 8th. C. E. Bowman, Garrard; Henry Bruce, Garrard. 9th. R. Apperson, Jr., Montgomery; John Wood, Lewis.

An Electoral Ticket was nominated as follows:

ELECTORS AT LARGE
Col. Frank Wolford, of Casey.
Gen. John B. Huston, of Fayette.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.
1. Matthew Mays, of Trigg.
2. B. C. Ritter, of Christian.
3. James W. Gorin, of Barren.
4. Wm. R. Thompson, of Bullitt.
5. Hamilton Pope, of Louisville.
6. A. H. Ward, of Harrison.
7. George S. Shanklin, of Jessamine.
8. W. A. Hoskins, of Garrard.
9. Harrison Taylor, of Mason.

The Platform.—The committee on a platform were; Jno. B. Huston, Jno. B. Bruner, J. W. Blue, John S. McFarland, George Wright, Thos. B. Cochran, Paul R. Shipman, A. H. Ward, Jno. B. Temple, Wm. Lusk, Charles A. Marshall, Esq., and Dr. R. L. Weston, Lieut. Col. Robt. Vaughan, Lieut. Col. J. C. Evans, who reported the following, which, the Journal says, were unanimously adopted:

1. Resolved, That this convention reaffirms the principles affirmed by the Union Democratic State Convention which met in Louisville on the 17th of March in 1863. In so doing, we renew the expression of our loyalty to the Constitution and the Union; our abhorrence for those counterparty iniquities secessionism and abolitionism; our abhorrence for all usurpation or unconstitutional abuse of power, and especially for the subjection of rightful civil authority to lawless military rule;—our abhorrence for all attempts to prevent the war from its legitimate purposes as declared by Congress at the beginning, or to use the power of the nation under fanatic bidding to inflict fanatic vengeance;—and we also renew the expression of our increased admiration and gratitude toward our gallant armies for their many brilliant achievements in suppressing the armed rebellion of traitors to our country, with the assurance of undiminished sympathy and support from Kentucky.

2. Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States, as given by Washington and his associates, is the bond of the Union—the charter of our national liberties; that its preservation, while it is the sworn duty of the Executive and of all others in authority, calls for the supreme effort of the people; and that its re-establishment and enforcement as it is would be the greatest triumph and vindication of man's capacity for self-government that any Republic has ever given to the world.

3. Resolved, That the doctrine recently announced, that the States in which an armed insurrection has existed against the Federal Government have ceased to be States of the Union, and shall be held on the ultimate defeat of that insurrection as Territories or subjugated provinces, and governed as such by the absolute will of Congress and the Federal Executive, or restored to the Union on conditions unknown to the Constitution of the United States, ought to be rebuked and condemned as manifestly unjust to the loyal citizens of those States, tending to prolong the war, and to confirm the treasonable theory of secession; and, if carried into effect, must greatly endanger the public liberty and the constitutional powers and rights of all the States, by centralizing and consolidating the powers of the government, State and National, in the Federal Executive.

4. Resolved, That the only object of the war ought to be to subjugate the armed insurrection which, for the time being, suspends the proper relations of certain States with the Federal Government, and to re-establish the supremacy of the constitution; and the loyal citizens of those States, and the masses of the people thereof, submitting to the authority of the constitution, ought not to be hindered from restoring the proper relations of their respective States with the Federal Government, so far as the same is dependent on the voluntary act of the people, by any condition except unconditional submission to the Constitution and laws of the United States. In the language heretofore solemnly adopted by Congress, the war ought not to be waged on our part for any purpose of conquest, subjugation, or purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the constitution, and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired; and as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease.

5. Resolved, That the existing rebellion can be best and most successfully resisted by a strict adherence to the principles and requirements of the Constitution; and we appeal to the people of all sections of our country to unite with us in electing a President in November next who will use the military force of the nation in putting down the rebellion, and at the same time protect every citizen in the enjoyment of his constitutional right to life, liberty, and property.

6. Resolved, That we declare our unqualified condemnation of the policy of enlisting negroes in the armies of the United States, as unjust to our soldiers, degrading to our armies, humiliating to the nation, and contrary to the usages of civilized nations. This war is, on the part of the United States, the patriotic struggle of White American citizens for the preservation of their free institutions, and in this glorious struggle they ought to rely upon their own brave hearts and strong arms with unwavering confidence, and indignantly reject the co-operation of negro soldiers.

7. Resolved, That the freedom of discussion and the freedom of election are rights so vital to a free people that no free people can submit to the suppression of these rights and remain free. The people of the United States, loyal to the Constitution, are by right a free people, and they should remain free. It is through the freedom of discussion and the freedom of election alone that the nation can exercise its inestimable right of self-government. When the nation tamely submits to the deprivation of these rights, we shall have shown that we are not fit to be free, and deserve to be only the slaves of usurpers.

8. Resolved, That this convention hereby expresses its preference for General George B. McClellan as a candidate for the Presidency and for Governor Thomas E. Bramlette as a candidate for the Vice-Presidency.

9. Resolved, That the delegates appointed to this convention to the Chicago Convention are instructed to vote as a unit on all questions arising therein, as a majority of the delegates shall decide.

A Union General Speaking in Dixie.

The following is from the Richmond (Virginia) Examiner of the 18th May:—

No more preposterous exhibition has been seen in the course of the war than the town of Charlottesville beheld the other day on the arrival of those two Yankee brigadier generals who had been captured in the night at attack by Gordon's brigade in the Wilderness. The two worthies are named Shaler and Seymour; the former has visited Richmond before, in his capacity of captain of a company in the New York "Seventh," when that dandy regiment of Gotham cockneys was entertained here on the occasion of the Monroe funeral obsequies.

Seymour is the same commander who, at Ocean Pond, Florida, hurled his negro troops against the muzzles of Confederate guns. If he had been caught on that occasion, in the very act of leading runaway slaves to attack their masters, it is presumed that he would have been hanged or shot, as he well deserves to be. Summoned from the extreme South, he is given a command in Grant's army, and on the very first occasion of going into action, the unlucky warrior of Ocean Pond, fancying himself to be pressing the rebels most prosperously in front, along with the advancing masses of Sedgwick's corps, suddenly hears, upon his right flank, pealing through the woods, the long, fierce yell of Gordon's Georgians.

It was the fortune of these two brigadiers to be first marched into Orange Court House, with about twelve hundred other prisoners. They were halted opposite the railing which inclosed the Court House, but while Shaler stood in a sufficiently natural manner, and with apparent unconcern, the other furnished amusement to the few spectators by his studied attitudes and highly elaborate glances. Now comes the absurd part of the affair. On arriving at Charlottesville, a larger town, able to turn out a greater crowd of spectators, this whipped brigadier thought him of honoring the place so far as to address his "fellow citizens" at the railroad depot. The thing would seem incredible, yet trustworthy gentlemen vouch for the fact that by some unaccountable, but most culpable connivance of the officer of the guard, this creature was actually permitted to "make a speech" to the citizens of Charlottesville. They even report the substance of his speech, which was to the following effect: "General Lee may possibly defeat General Grant and the Federal army, but what of that? I trust that if he defeat him he may follow up his success by taking Washington and burning it to the ground. And let him not stop there; let him capture and burn Baltimore, then advance on Philadelphia and burn that. Then, at last, we shall have a united North, and shall begin to show you what war is."

This, from the ill-starred brigadier who was never done anything in the world but run away from Finnegun, in Florida, and yield himself up, rescue or no rescue, at the first yell of Georgians in the Wilderness! We find it is hard to understand, first, why the man was not "bucked and gagged" by the guard, and secondly, why he was not hoisted and pelted by the populace. The trash that he uttered was merely a safe piece of the most vulgar Yankee braggadocio, virulent with all the spite which usually rankles in a mean nature. Yet we heard Confederate citizens, apparently sane, absolutely compliment the "pluck and dash" of this miscreant's harangue.

On the whole, this whole scene is the acme of absurd impropriety. The guard who permitted it deserves punishment; and if such "speeches" are to become a permanent institution, we do not see the use of buck and gag.

"Got Him There."

One of the Washington letter writers says, that in one of the hospitals in that city a day or two ago, a wounded Virginia rebel and a wounded Pennsylvanian, occupying adjoining beds, had a good-humored verbal tilt, as follows:

Union. "Say, reb, where are you from?"
Secesh. "I'm from Virginia, the best State in America."
Union. "That's where old Floyd come from, the old thief."
Secesh. "Where are you from, Yank?"
Union. "I'm from Pennsylvania."
Secesh. "Well, you needn't talk about old Floyd coming from Virginia, as long as old Buchanan came from Pennsylvania—Don't you wish you hadn't said anything, Yank?"

The surgical examinations of drafted men, under recent instructions, more stringent than during the first days after the draft. Persons capable of service in the Veteran Reserve Corps, but not for field duty, are held to service, and are required to commute, furnish a substitute, or go in person.

War News and Army Items.

The steamer George Washington, from Bermuda Landing, reports that on May 24, at two o'clock, Fitzhugh Lee, with 2,000 cavalry, attacked our garrison at Wilson's Landing, and came near overpowering our forces, though they fought valiantly, with the aid of one gunboat. At four o'clock reinforcements arrived from Fort Powhatan. The fight continued with great severity until seven o'clock, when the enemy were repulsed in great disorder, leaving two or three hundred wounded on the field. Our loss was forty wounded.

New York, May 27.—The Herald's special gives the following account of the struggle for Taylor's bridge over the North Anna: When my last despatch was written a considerable force of the enemy was disputing our passage over North Anna river. Gen. Low's division of Longstreet's corps, were posted in strong earthworks between Long Creek and the river, and seemed disposed to hold Taylor's bridge at all hazards, and poured a storm of shot and shell from their batteries when Gen. Birney with his division advanced. Col. Pierce, with brigades 1st and 2d, made an assault upon the enemy's works at 6 o'clock P. M., on the 22d inst. The riflemen of the enemy poured a deadly fire into their ranks, and others charged on our batteries which were on high ground, a little left of the bridge, which secured an open space, and in every direction tearing up the earthworks with their whizzing missiles. A redoubt was carried at the point of bayonets, and a considerable number of the rebels killed in their intrenchments, and 110 captured.

This assault, which was made under the immediate direction of General Birney, was considered a very brilliant affair, and General Hancock wrote him a very congratulatory letter. The 23d and 24th Michigan, 86th and 124th New York, 99th Pennsylvania, and 17th Maine suffered more severely than any other regiments in the division. The rebels when driven from their redoubts and rifle pits retreated across the river, many of them swimming, the bridge being too much crowded to admit of their crossing with as much celerity as they desired. The assault upon Taylor's bridge, spanning the North Anna, was made without the loss of time by the 1st Maine, the bridge carried after a sharp skirmish, and the rebels driven from their position on the opposite bank.

At 11 P. M., the enemy made a sortie from their works and endeavored to retake the bridge, but, after a spirited skirmish of about twenty minutes, they were driven back. At midnight they made another attack with a much larger force, drove our men from the bridge, held it some time, and made several attempts to burn it. The 7th New York heavy artillery coming up, the rebels were forced to retire. The fire was extinguished, and we occupied the bridge without further trouble till morning. At 7 A. M., on the 24th, Birney crossed the North Anna at the bridge with his division, followed by Gibbon and his division, and soon after by the balance of the corps.

The correspondent of the Herald says our losses on the 23d and 24th do not exceed 500 in killed, wounded and missing; that of the enemy amounts to that in killed and wounded, while we have 1,000 prisoners. The World's special, dated Headquarters Army of the Potomac, May 25, says the entire army is on the south bank of North Anna river. At 12 M., there was considerable picket firing on our centre, but no batteries have opened yet. The 5th and 4th corps are advancing.

GEN. CANBY.—The New Orleans True Delta says:—

Finding that much apprehension existed as to the position to be assumed by General Canby, we have at considerable pains, ascertained the facts from official sources. Some time ago it was found expedient to organize Geographical (not military) Divisions, composed of two or more departments, as the "Division of the Mississippi" is composed of the Departments of Tennessee, Mississippi, and Kentucky, which was originally created for Gen. Grant, but is now commanded by Gen. Sherman. A new division has now been created, called the "West Mississippi." This is the command of Gen. Canby. Its exact boundaries have not been communicated further than the "Department of the Gulf" will be included. Gen. Banks continues in his command, but will report to Gen. Sherman, instead of sending direct to Gen. Grant. We cannot see from any intelligence that we have that the status of Gen. Banks is affected in the slightest degree.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—To Gen. Dix: A despatch from Banks, dated the 21st, on the Mississippi river, was received to-day. It details a brilliant achievement of Col. Bailey in constructing a line across Red river for the relief of the gunboat fleet, the particulars of which have already been published. The army, in going from Alexandria to the Mississippi river, had two engagements, in both of which the rebels were beaten. Banks states that no prisoners, guns, wagons or other material of the army had been captured by the enemy.

A despatch has been received from Gen. Butler, but no mention is made of any conflict since the defeat of Fitzhugh Lee by the brigade of Gen. Wild.

No intelligence has been received since my last letter, from Grant or Sherman.

E. M. STANTON, Secy of War.

Eye and Ear, Deafness and Blindness.

Dr. Jones of New York City, the Oculist and Aurist, is still practicing at the Louisville Hotel, Louisville, Ky., where he has been induced to remain until June 8th. All who are afflicted with any disease of the EYE or EAR; or who have CROOKED EYES, will do well to avail themselves of Dr. JONES'S skill at once. Dr. J. straightens cross eyes in two minutes, in old or young. He inserts Artificial Eyes to move and appear natural, and performs all delicate and difficult operations about the EYE and EAR; cures sore and weak eyes, and all curable diseases of the EYE and EAR; and Throat; he cures discharges of the Ear, noise in the head, operates for hair lip, falling of the eyelid, and treats successfully catarrh in all its forms. Dr. JONES has had the benefit of a thorough Medical education, in Europe and America; has given special attention to the Eye and Ear for ten years. His Diplomas from the best Medical Institutions in the world hang in his office, open to the inspection of the interested.

All who need his services must see him before June 8th.

LOUISVILLE, May 23, 1864.

A soldier of the 1st Pennsylvania cavalry, in the Potomac army, was a short time since found asleep near Warren, Va., having slept twenty-four hours. He stepped up to his Captain and said: "Captain I die to-morrow at 4 o'clock, and the war will end in June. You have no more for me to do." As the clock struck four on the following day he died without a groan.

LOST!

IN the city of Frankfort, Thursday, May 26th, either on Main or St. Clair street, a plain Gold Bracelet, marked on the inside Anne L. Watson. Any one finding it, please will confer a favor by leaving it at S. G. Bull's store.

May 27, 1864.—3ttw-328.

WANTED TO HIRE.

A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, for the remainder of the year. Unless well recommended, application is needless. Apply to meet the Farmers' Bank.

J. B. TEMPLE.
May 25, 1864.—twtf-325.

Louisville and Frankfort, and Lexington and Frankfort Railroads.

ON and after Monday, Jan. 11, 1864, trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

EXPRESS TRAIN will leave Louisville at 5:35 A. M., stopping at all stations when flagged, except Fair Grounds, Race Course, Brownsboro and Bellevue, connecting at Eminence with stage for New Castle, at Frankfort for Lawrenceburg, Harrodsburg and Danville, at Midway for Versailles, at Payne's for Georgetown, and at Lexington, via rail and stage, for Nicholasville, Danville, Crab Orchard, Somerset, Richmond, Mt. Sterling, and all interior towns.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN will leave Frankfort at 5:00 A. M., arrive at Louisville at 8:50 A. M., and will leave Louisville at 3:20 P. M., arriving at Frankfort at 7:15 P. M.

EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Lexington at 2 P. M., and arrives at Louisville at 7:10 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Louisville daily (Sundays excepted) at 5:30 A. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Lexington daily (Sundays excepted) at 6:00 A. M.

Freight is received and discharged from 7:30 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Through Tickets for Danville, Harrodsburg, Crab Orchard, Somerset, Richmond, Mt. Sterling, Winchester, Nicholasville, Georgetown, Shelbyville, and other towns in the interior for sale, and all further information can be had at the Depot in Louisville, corner of Jefferson and Brook streets.

SAMUEL GILL, Superintendent.
Jan. 9, 1864.

Kentucky Central Railroad!

WINTER ARRANGEMENT, 1863-4.

THE most direct route from the interior of Kentucky, to all Eastern, Northern, and Northwest Cities and Towns. But one change of cars!

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS

Leave Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 5:35 A. M. and 1:10 P. M.
Leave Covington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M.

ONE PASSENGER TRAIN

Leaves Lexington for Nicholasville, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 11:05 A. M.
Leaves Nicholasville for Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 12:20 P. M.

Passengers can leave by the afternoon Train, and arrive at Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Chicago, or St. Louis, early the next morning.

LEAVE ARRIVE

Nicholasville, 12:20 P. M. Covington 6:00 P. M.
Lexington 1:10 P. M. Chicago 9:00 A. M.
Cincinnati 7:00 P. M. St. Louis 10:45 A. M.

And at Cincinnati, make connection with the Eastern Express Train, at 10 P. M., having time for supper at Cincinnati.

The Morning Train arrives at Covington at 10:40, giving time for business in Cincinnati, and taking the 2:00 P. M. Train on the L. & C. R. R. for Indianapolis, Lafayette, Chicago, Springfield, Bloomington, Quincy, Keokuk, St. Joseph, and Leavenworth. Baggies checked through Sleeping Cars by Night Trains!

For through tickets, apply at the offices of the Company at Nicholasville, Lexington, and Paris.

A. H. RANSOM, Gen'l Ticket Agent.
Nov. 30, 1863.—tl.

DR. JOHN BULL'S

COMPOUND

GEDRON BITTERS.

The Latest and Most Important Discovery of the 19th Century.

NO MAN'S name is more intimately connected with the history of the Materia Medica of the United States, or more favorably known as a pioneer in Medical discovery, than that of Dr. JOHN BULL, of Louisville, Ky. His inimitable preparation of Sarsaparilla, has long stood at the head of the various compounds of that valuable drug. His Compound of Cedron or Wild Cherry, has become a household word throughout the West and South; and his Worm Lozenges, in less than a year after their introduction attained a reputation as wide spread as the continent of North America. But the crowning glory of his life remains to be attained in his latest discovery, or rather combination, for he does not claim to have been the discoverer of CEDRON, which is the basis of the Bitters now offered to the public. That honor belongs to the native inhabitants of Central America, to whom its virtues have been known for more than two hundred years. Armed with it the Indian bids defiance to the most deadly malaria, and handles, without fear, the most venomous serpents. It is a belief with them that while there is breath left in the body, the Cedron is potent to cure, no matter what the disease may be.

While Dr. Bull is not prepared to endorse this extravagant pretension, he is, nevertheless satisfied from a thorough examination of the evidence relating to its virtues, that as a remedy and preventive for all diseases arising from exposure, either to changes of weather and climate, or to the miasmatic influences, it stands without a rival, and justly deserves the reputation it has so long enjoyed in Central America and the West Indies.

DYSPEPSIA,

and its attendant train of symptoms, it acts more like a charm than a medicine. There is nothing in the whole range of Materia Medica, that can for a moment bear comparison with it in this disease.

A full account of this wonderful plant may be found in the 11th edition of the U. S. Dispensatory, pages 1387 and 1388.

A series of experiments in which Dr. Bull has been for years engaged, has just been brought to a successful termination, and he is now enabled to offer to the public a combination of Cedron with other approved tonics, the whole preserved in the best quality of copper distilled Bourbon whisky, which he is confident has no equal in the world. He might furnish a volume of certificates, but the public have long since learned to estimate such things at their true value. The safest plan is, for every one to test for himself the virtues of a new medicine. Give the

CEDRON BITTERS.

one trial, and you will never use any others. It is not necessary to publish a long list of diseases for which the Cedron Bitters are a specific.

In all diseases of the STOMACH, BOWELS, LIVER, OR KIDNEYS;

In all affections of the BRAIN, DEPENDING UPON DERANGEMENT OF THE STOMACH OR BOWELS;

IN GOUT, RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA;

And in FEVER AND AGUE;

It is destined to supersede all other remedies. It not only cures these diseases, but it PREVENTS them.

A wine glass full of the Bitters taken, an hour before each meal, will obviate the ill effects of the most unhealthy climate, and screen the person taking it against disease under the most trying exposure.

By Druggists and Grocers generally.

Dr. JOHN BULL'S Principal Office, Fifth street, Louisville, Ky.
Jan. 1, 1864.—tn.

THE COMMONWEALTH

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

A Loyal Newspaper, Devoted to Maintaining the Government in Putting Down the Insurrection.

A lengthy prospectus is unnecessary. Suffice it, that the Commonwealth is an uncompromising Union paper, and no effort will be spared to make it worthy the confidence and patronage of every loyal person.

That its influence may be exerted and felt for good, the Commonwealth must look for

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

MONDAY, MAY 30, 1864.

Laws of 1863-1864.
A very few copies of the Laws passed by the last session of the Legislature are for sale at the Frankfort Commonwealth office. Those who desire to obtain a copy should apply immediately.

Mr. J. D. POLLARD will accept our thanks for favors. Persons wanting Periodicals, Weeklies, Cincinnati Dailies, etc., can always be supplied by POLLARD, at his Literary Depot, opposite the Commonwealth Office.

Public Documents.
We are under obligations to Hon. Geo. H. YEAMAN, for valuable public documents.

Republished.
In consequence of some errors and omissions in the proceedings of the Union meeting, as published in our Tri-Weekly of the 27th, we republish the proceedings on the first page, corrected.

Baltimore Delegates.
Many of the delegates appointed at the late Union Convention at Louisville, agreed to meet at the Spencer House in Cincinnati, on Thursday, the 2d day of June, and proceeded thence to Baltimore together. This notice is given that all may avail themselves of the arrangement if they desire to do so.

Senator CHANDLER, D. W. VOORHEES, and HANNEGAN, had a rough and tumble fight the other day at Washington. Too much liquor on board.

The Illinois State Convention endorsed the Administration, and declared that if Mr. LINCOLN should be re-nominated he would be heartily supported.

Mrs. Matt. Ward has been ordered by Gen. Buford to leave the District of Eastern Arkansas within five days. It is said she has been playing double face with the rebels and Federals, and violated her oath of allegiance.

Col. H. T. BURGESS desires us to state that he is the Colonel of the 45th Kentucky Infantry, and not of the 52d, as we stated yesterday, and that he was not a delegate to the Democratic Union Convention, nor did he participate in its proceedings, though his name was handed in to the Secretary by some inadvertence.—*Louisville Journal*, May 27th.

Col. BURGESS was a delegate to the Union Convention, and participated in its proceedings. Many others, whose names appear in the list of delegates to the Guthrie-Prentice Convention, were not in that body and have no more sympathy with its objects than Col. Burgess.

Give us Powell's Letter.
We would respectfully remind the Louisville Democrat, that it has not yet published that letter of Senator POWELL, endorsed by Messrs. GARETT, DAVIS, ROBT. MALLORY, W. H. WADSWORTH, A. HARDING, &c., and inviting a fusion of all parties—including traitors, guerrillas, rebels, and rebel sympathizers—into an organized band, as the only means of defeating Mr. LINCOLN in Kentucky.

The statement of Mr. GUTHRIE, in the Chicago-transfer Convention has increased the desire of the people to read the letter. So, Mr. Democrat, please publish it. Give it to a long public. Let the people see the arguments these pseudo-representatives of the Union party of Kentucky urge for their anomalous recommendation, of a coalition of all the disloyal elements, to defeat the Unionists of this State. The letter!—the letter!—THE LETTER!!! Give the public the letter!

Lieut. Augustus A. BROWN, of the 71st Ohio Infantry, in a state of intoxication, on the 24th May, went to the private residence of Gov. ANDREW JOHNSON, and demanded liquor of a negro. The negro told him he had none; when the drunken officer drew his pistol, and the negro ran into the house. Gov. JOHNSON came to the door, ascertained the cause of the disturbance, and endeavored to conciliate the drunken officer, who cocked his pistol and fired it at the Governor, the ball grazing the Governor's side and passing through his coat. "At this stage of the affair, the Governor concluded that pacification was entirely out of order, and throwing aside his dignitarian robes he advanced upon the Lieutenant, and as he should have done, knocked him down and pounded him severely. The Lieutenant was immediately afterwards arrested by Sergeant W. H. Colbreth, company E, 18th Michigan and lodged in jail."

Among the documents found on the persons carrying the rebel mail recently captured in Maryland, was a printed bill of fare of Ballard's Hotel, Richmond, the charges of which were as follows:

"Asparagus, per plate, \$5; veal, \$6; a chicken boiled, \$15; a chicken stewed or broiled, \$15; a fried chicken, \$15; boiled eggs, \$3; fried or omelet, \$3; omelet with sugar, \$4; sturgeon, \$7; a mackerel, \$5; perch, \$5; salt herrings, \$5; shad, \$5; shad roe, \$5; beefsteak, \$6; porksteak, \$6; veal cutlet, \$6; beefsteak and onions, \$6; ham and eggs, \$8; kidneys, \$3; Irish potatoes fried, \$3; boiled do, \$2; onions, \$2; fried do, \$3; radishes, \$2; rice, \$2; hominy, \$2; cup of coffee, pure, \$3; cup of tea, \$3; milk toast, \$4; buttered toast, \$3; coffee and bread, \$5; ten and bread, \$5, and other articles in proportion. In Richmond a good suit of clothes could not be purchased for less than \$1,000; board \$30 per day; a quart bottle of champagne, \$80; a bottle of ale, \$25, and a pair of good long boots, \$250.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FRANKFORT KY., May 28, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 4.
In view of the emergencies requiring their early presence in the field, it is hereby ordered that all volunteers under the late six months call shall report at the nearest point of rendezvous mentioned in General Orders No. 3, and subsequent orders from these Headquarters, on or before the 7th day of June, 1864—where they will be at once organized into companies of at least the minimum size. In the consolidation of detachments regard will be had, as far as possible, to the claims of recruiting officers.
From the companies thus formed, regiments will be organized, contributing if necessary for that purpose, the troops located at the various camps of rendezvous.
The deficit of troops under the call for ten thousand, having thus become known, Maj. Gen. D. W. LINDSEY, Inspector General of Kentucky, will at once order into the field such portions of the Militia of the State, as are required to fill that deficit. The call for this force will take into consideration the amount of service performed by the various districts, and assign their proportion accordingly.
By command of the Governor:
JOHN BOYLE,
Adjutant General of Ky.

Advices from Eastern Kentucky are to the effect that Morgan has not yet entered the State. It appears to be his object to enter the State through Pound Gap, and he is moving with great rapidity, hoping to reach and effect a passage before our troops can intercept him.

It will interest the friends of the 6th Ohio and 1st and 2d Kentucky regiments to hear that they have been ordered from the posts where they have for some time been doing guard duty, to join the main body of the army. These gallant regiments will spend the few remaining weeks of their term of service in "the front." They have been tried in the fire many times, and found faithful, and will not falter now. At latest accounts they were at Kingston, Ga., and the orders were "forward."

A telegram from Washington, dated May 27th, says the Committee on Ways and Means have reported the new tariff. A duty of sixty per cent. ad valorem is imposed on silks. The duties on spirits are as follows: Brandies, first proof, \$2.50 per gallon; all other spirits \$2.00 a gallon. Wool, worth 24 cents a pound and under, to pay 10 cents a pound and 10 per cent. ad valorem; wool worth 12 to 14 cents a pound, to pay 6 cents a pound. The duty on woolen goods is 20 cents a pound, and 30 cents ad valorem.

The Finance Committee of the Senate agree to the House resolution, pending extra duties on goods entered on the 29th of April, and providing that goods in bond shall only be subject to duty at the time they were bonded.

Probable Death of Quantrel.

The following dispatch received at Headquarters is important, and leads to the belief that Quantrel has been killed. He is thought to have been in Missouri:—

Warrensburg, Mo., May 17.—To Colonel O. D. Green, A. G.:—Corporal Wood, of company F, 1st M. S. M., with a small escort, killed one bushwhacker and wounded another, capturing both their horses, yesterday, near the line of Jackson county. Papers on the man killed were invoices from Captain W. S. Heston, A. A. Q. M. to Col. P. C. Quantrel. The man answered the description of Quantrel. I have no doubt but he is the noted chief of guerrillas. He fought with his bowie-knife after being brought low by a pistol shot. I have sent for more definite information.
E. B. BROWN, Brigadier General.

FOREIGN VIEW OF RETALIATION.—The London Daily News in commenting upon the Fort Pillow massacre, says "there can be no doubt that under the organized laws of the Government of the United States it is perfectly entitled to visit such an atrocity with signal retaliation." It adds:

The right of retaliation under such circumstances not only exists but has been repeatedly exercised in some instances with very considerable success. During the Peninsular War, for example, the Spanish commanders compelled the French Generals to respect the lives of the Spanish peasantry by notifying them that for every peasant found murdered two French soldiers would be executed. The murder of the peasantry by the French soldiers, which had previously been common enough soon ceased after this intimation had been given and acted upon in few instances.

Another Gallant Spirit Gone.

By a notice in the Louisville Journal of the 25th inst., we learn that COLEMAN ROBERTS APPERSON, son of the late Hon. R. Apperson, Sen., of Montgomery county, Kentucky, and Quarter-Master Sergeant of the 24th Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, was killed on the battle field at Resaca, Georgia, on the 14th inst.

Young Mr. Apperson, (or COLY, as he was called by his friends,) was well known to many of our citizens, and his death will be sincerely and deeply regretted by all of them. We clip the following from the Journal:

Filled with an inherited enthusiastic devotion to the cause of his country, this noble boy when but fifteen years of age joined the ranks of Kentucky's brave sons under Col. Grigsby, and showed in the service such courage, endurance, and energy that a month before he was sixteen he was made a prominent member of the non-commissioned staff, and brought to that position an industry and faithfulness that called forth the admiration of his regiment. By special permission of his Colonel he left his place in the rear on the 6th of April, took his musket, and with his company, fought through the battle of Shiloh, April 7, 1862. Again he was found in the line during the battle of Strawberry Plains, in Burnside's campaign last fall; and, on the hills of Georgia, he once more left his horse to fight with his brave comrades, foot to foot with the force of the Union, and fell covered with honors that should make his name remembered by all the loyal boys of Kentucky.

Last week the telegraph was circulating a report that Baton Rouge was in the hands of the rebels, and that they were about overrunning Louisiana. It was all false.

Deafness and Blindness.
Dr. JONES, of New York City who makes a specialty of diseases of the EYE and EAR, is still practicing at the Louisville Hotel, in Louisville, where he will remain until June 8th.
Louisville, May 23, 1864.

Col. Wolford is authorized by Gov. Bramlette to raise a regiment of six months men.

New Music.
We are indebted to Mr. D. P. FAULDS, Publisher and Dealer in Music, for the following pieces of Music just published by him:—

CLAY TROUBADUR A Song: "Hark, the Bugle sounds!" composed by HENRY C. SARGENT.
ONE GENERAL'S WALTZ; arranged for the Piano by a Soldier.
WHEN YOU AND I WERE YOUNG: Words by Geo. P. MORRIS; music by MILNER.

Our readers can obtain the above or any other Music, Musical Instruments at the establishment of Mr. FAULDS, 223 Main street, below Second and Third, Louisville, Kentucky.

The following table of distances from Richmond will be found of interest at the present time:

	Miles.		Miles.
From Richmond	22	To Taylorsville	20
To Petersburg	24	To Paducah	3
To White House	24	To Port Walcott	10
To Fredericksburg	60	To Port Walcott	10
To Guinea Station	48	To Fredericks Hall	50
To Millford	38	To Louisa C. H.	67
To Chesterfield	25	To Gordonsville	78
To Hanover Junction	23	To Beaver Dam	40
To Charlottesville	61	To Spotsylvania	44
To Lynchburg	93	To Danville	122

The following is a table of distances from Chattanooga on the line on which Gen. Sherman is operating, in Georgia:

	Miles.		Miles.
From Chattanooga	10	To Kingston	79
To Chickamauga	22	To Ringgold	86
To Dalton	31	To Cartersville	91
To Dalton	38	To Dalton	98
To Dalton	47	To Dalton	103
To Dalton	56	To Marietta	118
To Dalton	66	To Marietta	130
To Dalton	69	To Marietta	138

MARRIED.
In this city on the 26th inst., at Meriwether's Hotel, by the Rev. Mr. Robinson, Mr. J. W. EGBERT, and Miss NANNIE J. BROWN, both of Salvisa, Ky.

AUGUST ELECTION, 1864.

Appellate Judgeship.
We are authorized by the friends of M. M. BAXTON, Esq., to state, that the name of that gentleman will be presented to the District Convention, on the 15th June, as a candidate for the nomination for Judge of the Court of Appeals.

We are authorized to announce W. W. TRIMBLE, Esq., of Harrison county, as a candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals; subject to the decision of the Union Convention, to assemble in Frankfort.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Kentucky State Agricultural Society.

A MEETING of the Board of Directors, will be held at the Tobacco Exchange, on the FIRST DAY OF JUNE, 1864, in the city of Louisville, on the first day of the State Tobacco Exhibition, for the purpose of receiving propositions from the several local Societies for holding with them the Seventh Annual Kentucky State Fair. Parties making propositions will please accompany them by statements of the extent of their grounds, the size and character of their buildings, fences, &c., and the nature of the public thoroughfares by which they are reached.

A full attendance is desired. A liberal List of Premiums will be made. I have petitions, propositions, and business of great importance to lay before the Board. I hope to see all the members present.
L. J. BRADFORD, President.
Augusta, May 2, 1864—318th.

If you want good old GUNPOWDER GREEN TEA, go to Gray & Saffell's. We have tried it, and pronounce it extra fine.
December 25, 1863—1f.

METCALFE'S REPORTS—volumes 1, 2 and 3—for sale at S. C. Bull's Book store.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 16, 1863.
On the 22d of July last I submitted, through an agent of mine, to the Medical Director of the Department of the Cumberland a sample of my Cedron Bitters for his inspection, and requested if, after analysis he found it meritorious, to sanction and approve its use among our soldiers.

The following is the Medical Director's reply, and also Gen. Rosecrans' permission to ship 300 dozen at once to have it sold to Soldiers.
JOHN BULL.
"I am satisfied that Cedron Bitters will do no harm to any one, it is taken properly and in moderation. I see no objection to Dr. Bull's being permitted to dispose of it to Soldiers."
H. HENRY THURSTON,
"Surgeon and Medical Director, D. C."

"HEAD-QUARTERS DEPT. OF THE CUMBER,"
"NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 24, 1863."
"Dr. John Bull's agent, Mr. —, has permission to ship to Nashville, Tenn., twenty-five gross (or 300 dozen) of Bull's Cedron Bitters, for sale to Soldiers in the army only."
"The regulations of the Treasury Department are to be complied with strictly."
"By command of Maj. Gen. ROSECRANS."
"W. M. MILES,
"Major and Provost Marshal General."

Special Permit.
U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE,
NASHVILLE, TENN., Aug. 12, 1863.
Dr. John Bull's agent, Mr. —, has permission to transport to the front, via railroad or pike, within the Federal lines, for the use of the army, (140) one hundred and forty boxes of Bull's Cedron Bitters.

J. R. DILLIN,
Per WILL S. HALL,
Surveyor of Customs.

A VOICE FROM VICKSBURG.
"Vicksburg, Miss., Aug. 9, 1863.

"Dr. John Bull:
"DEAR SIR—I am happy to state that I have used your valuable Cedron Bitters, with great benefit to myself, in general debility and prostration of my system, produced by the unhealthy and miasmatic influences of the Mississippi River and around Vicksburg, having been in Gen. Grant's army throughout its whole southern campaign. I cordially recommend its use to all persons who are exposed in unhealthy climates."
H. W. FOGLE,
"Agent U. S. Sanitary Commission."
January 1, 1864—6m.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRANKLIN COUNTY, Sct.
TAKEN UP, as a stray, by W. E. Featherston, living at the Forks of Elkhorn, in Franklin county, one BAY HORSE, 15½ hands high, with a snip on the nose and star in the forehead, both hind feet white, shod all round, has the marks of gear and saddle, paces and works well. No other brands or marks perceptible. Appraised by the undersigned, a justice of the peace for said county, to \$125. Witness my hand this 27th day of May, 1864.
GEO. W. GWIN, J. P. C.
May 30, 1864—1w3*

CAPITAL HOTEL
For Lease for Five Years.

PROPOSALS will be received until THURSDAY, THE 30th OF JUNE NEXT, for the lease of the CAPITAL HOTEL, with all its fixtures, furniture, bedding, &c., as it now stands, for five years from the said 30th of June.
The lessee will be required to give bond and security to deliver the property in as good order as he receives it.
A. G. CAMMACK, President.
Daily Journal and Democrat will publish one week daily, and send bill to President of Company.
May 30, 1864—twtd-327.

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Frankfort, Kentucky, on the 30th day of May, 1864, which, if not called for in one month, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office at Washington, D. C.
Butler, D. W. Horner, Miss Margaret Carr, Miss M. J. (2) Hughes, John E. Carr, Miss Geraldine Harris, Dr. N. W. Conover, Miss Rebecca Johnson, Robert Corning, Phillip Lindsey, Miss J. (col'd.) Calvert M. Mary McDonald, George Drennon, Robert Oneal, Mrs. Mary Hackley, Miss Louisa Warner, John T. Hall, Thomas O. Ware, George W. (2) Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say "advertised" and give date of list.
Office open from 7 o'clock, A. M., until 7, P. M.
W. A. GAINES, P. M.
May 30, 1864—1t-327.

COUGH NO MORE!
TRY
STRICKLAND'S
MELLIFLOUS
COUGH BALSAM.

CURES Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, and Consumption. It is only necessary for any one troubled with these complaints to try one bottle of

Strickland's Mellifluous Cough Balsam to convince them that it is the best preparation ever used. It not only cures the above affections of the Throat and Lungs, but it cures Night Sweats and Spitting of Blood, and is an excellent gargle for any kind of Sore Throat. It is pleasant to take, and a safe medicine for infants. Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale by Druggists generally.
May 25, 1864—wtdwly-325.

PILES!
A SURE CURE
EVERY BODY is being cured of this distressing disease by the use of

Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy.

Read what those say who have used it:

Mr. Charles W. Landrum, of Louisville, and Mr. J. P. Hazards, Cincinnati, O., both were cured after using one of Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy. They say they have tried everything, but could obtain no relief, but one Pot of Strickland's Pile Remedy effected a perfect cure after suffering for many years with the worst kind of Piles. They recommend every one who is suffering to try it.
Sold by Druggists, 50 cents per pot. Manufactured at No. 6, East Fourth street, Cincinnati, O. Ask for

Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy.

May 25, 1864—wtdwly-325.

Diarrhoea

AND

FLUX!

STRICKLAND'S

ANTI-CHOLERA MIXTURE!!

Is a composition of astringents, absorbents, stimulants and carminatives, which every physician acknowledges is the only preparation that will effect a permanent cure of Diarrhoea and Dysentery. This Anti-Cholera Mixture is now in use in several of our army hospitals where it gives the greatest satisfaction. It has saved the lives of thousands of our soldiers and citizens, and we will guarantee it to be the best remedy in the world for Diarrhoea and Dysentery.

Mr. Woods, of Covington, Ky., will be most happy to satisfy any one as to the virtue of Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture; in fact we have a great number of testimonials from patients who have been cured after being pronounced incurable by their physicians, some after taking only one bottle of Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture. If you suffer with Diarrhoea and Dysentery try one bottle.

SOLDIERS!

You ought not to be without such a valuable medicine. The Cincinnati National Union, of April 24th, says: that thousands of our soldiers have been saved by the use of Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture. For sale by Druggists at 50 cents per bottle.
May 25, 1864—wtdwly-325.

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that one GEORGE W. MCKINNEY, on or about the 19th day of January, 1864, murdered John R. Gritton, in the county of Mercer, and is now a fugitive from justice, and is going at large. Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said GEO. W. MCKINNEY, and his delivery to the Jailor of Mercer county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 24th day of February, A. D. 1864, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.
THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.
By the Governor:
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.
Feb. 29, 1864—wtdw3m.

U. S. 10-40 Bonds.

THESE BONDS ARE ISSUED UNDER THE Act of Congress of March 8th, 1864, which provides that in lieu of so much of the loan authorized by the Act of March 3d, 1863, to which this is supplementary, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to borrow from time to time, on the credit of the United States, not exceeding TWO HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS during the current fiscal year, and to prepare and issue therefor Coupon and Registered Bonds of the United States; and all Bonds issued under this Act shall be EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by or under any State or municipal authority. Subscriptions to these Bonds are received in United States notes or notes of National Banks. They are TO BE REDEEMED IN COIN, at the pleasure of the Government, at any period not less than ten nor more than forty years from their date, and until their redemption FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST WILL BE PAID IN COIN, on Bonds of not over one hundred dollars annually, and on all other Bonds semi-annually.

The interest is payable on the first days of March and September in each year. The semi-annual Coupons are payable at those dates, and the annual Coupons on the 50 and 100 dollar Bonds are payable on the first of March.

Subscribers will receive either Registered or Coupon Bonds, as they may prefer. Registered Bonds are recorded on the books of the U. S. Treasurer, and can be transferred only on the owner's order. Coupon Bonds are payable to bearer, and are more convenient for commercial uses.

Registered Bonds will be issued of the denominations of Fifty Dollars (\$50), One Hundred Dollars (\$100), Five Hundred Dollars (\$500), One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000), Five Thousand Dollars (\$5,000), and Ten Thousand Dollars (\$10,000); and Coupon Bonds of the denominations of Fifty Dollars (\$50), One Hundred Dollars (\$100), Five Hundred Dollars (\$500), and One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000).

Subscribers to this loan will have the option of having their Bonds draw interest from March 1st, by paying the accrued interest in coin—or in United States notes, or the notes of National Banks, adding fifty per cent. for premium; or receive them drawing interest from the date of subscription and deposit.

As these Bonds are exempt from municipal or State taxation, their value is increased from one to three per cent. per annum, according to the rate of tax levies in various parts of the country.

At the present rate of premium on gold they pay over eight per cent. interest in currency, and are of equal convenience as a permanent or temporary investment.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as the various descriptions of U. S. Bonds. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties or stock companies or separate communities only is pledged for payment, while for the debts of the United States the whole property of the country is held to secure the payment of both principal and interest in coin.

These bonds may be subscribed for in sums from \$50 up to any magnitude, on the same terms, and are thus made equally available to the smallest lender and the largest capitalist. They can be converted into money at any moment, and the holder will have the benefit of the interest.

The fact that all duties on imports are payable in specie furnishes a fund for like payment of interest on all Government Bonds largely in excess of the wants of the treasury for this purpose.

Upon the receipt of subscriptions a certificate of deposit therefor, in duplicate, will be issued, the original of which will be forwarded by the subscriber to the Secretary of the Treasury, at Washington, with a letter stating the kind (registered or coupon) and the denominations of bonds required.

Upon the receipt of the original certificates at the Treasury Department, the bonds subscribed will be transmitted to the subscribers respectively.

Subscriptions will be received by the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, and the Assistant Treasurers at New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, and by the

First National Bank of Louisville, Ky.

" " " Cincinnati, Ohio.

" " " Parkersburg, W. Va.

And by all National Banks which are depositaries of public money. All respectable banks and bankers throughout the country will furnish further information on application, and afford every facility to subscribers.

May 7, 1864—wtdw2w-317.

J. L. & W. H. Waggener,

Corner Main and St. Clair Streets, Frankfort,

ARE JUST IN RECEIPT OF THEIR

SECOND IMPORTATION

OF

Spring and Summer

GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

DRESS GOODS, CLOTHS

CASSIMERES, DOMESTICS,

PRINTS, &c., &c., &c.

WHICH THEY OFFER AT THE LOWEST PRICES

FOR CASH ONLY.

An examination of their stock is respectfully solicited.
Frankfort, April 25, 1864—4ttw-312.

STOLEN!

STOLEN from near Rough and Ready, Anderson county, a BLACK MARE; heavy mane and foretop; nine years old; 15½ hands high; three white feet; right foot from pigeon toed; white marks on right hip from harness. I will give \$50 reward for her recovery.
E. FARMER.

May 23, 1864—wtd.

Pay your Taxes and Save Ten per Cent.

THE tax book for the present year is now in the hands of John Baitrell, City Treasurer, to whom payments may be made, with a deduction of ten per cent., if made on or before the 25th day of June next.
By order of the Board:
JAS. W. BATCHELOR, C. B. C. C. F.
May 11, 1864—td-319.

Colored Substitutes.

HEAD-QUARTERS ACT. ASST. PRO. MAR. GEN.,
Louisville, Ky., May 10, 1864.

THE rule under which a colored man could not be accepted as a substitute for a white man who is drafted, is now changed so that colored persons may be accepted as substitutes in any case.
W. H. SIDELL,
Major 15th U. S. Inf. A. A. Pro. Mar. Gen.
May 20, 1864, [ch. Lou. Press.] 31tw-32

MISCELLANY.

A Woman's Question.

Before I trust my fate to thee,
Or place my hand in thine,
Before I let thy future give
Color and form to mine,
Before I peril all for thee, question thy soul to
night for me.

I break all slight bonds, nor feel
A shadow of regret;
Is there one link within the Past
That holds thy spirit yet?
Or is thy faith so clear and free as that which I
can pledge to thee?

Does there within thy dimmest dreams
A possible future shine,
Wherein thy life could henceforth breathe,
Untouched, unshaken by mine?
If so, at any price or cost, oh, tell me before all
is lost.

Look deeper still. If thou canst feel
Within thy inmost soul,
That thou hast kept a portion back,
Whilst I have staked the whole;
Let no false pity spare the blow, but in true
mercy tell me so.

Is there within thy breast a need
That mine cannot fulfill?
One chord that any other hand
Could better wake or still?
Speak now—lest at some future day my whole
life wither and decay.

Lives there within thy nature bid
The demon spirit change,
Shedding a passing glory still
On all things new and strange!
If may not be thy fault alone—but shield my
heart against thy own.

Couldst thou withdraw thy hand one day,
And answer to my claim,
That fate, and that to-day's mistake,
Not thou—had been to blame?
Some other's conscience thus; but thou, O
surely, thou wilt warn me now.

Nay, answer not—I dare not hear,
The words would come too late;
Yet I would spare thee all remorse,
So, comfort thou, my fate;
Whatever on my heart may fall, remember, I
would risk it all.

Tired of Myself.

Nellie Hall was seated very comfortably
on the lounge in her aunt's sitting room,
reading, when her brother George came in.
"Ah, Nellie!" he exclaimed, "you're the
very one I've been looking for. I do be-
lieve I have had my head in every room
in the house, and here you are at last! Come,
I want you to do something for me. Will
you, Nellie?"

"Not just now, George. Don't trouble
me, I'm busy!"

"O yes, Nellie, you're only reading; and
the book won't run off. Come, I want you
to cover this ball. It won't take you very
long."

"Do go away, George. I can't read while
you are talking. Go to Jane. Perhaps she
will cover it for you."

With a very disappointed face, George
turned and left the room, just as aunt Mary
came in.

Nellie settled herself again to read, but
somehow she seemed to have lost her inter-
est in her book. She turned over leaf after
leaf, and then, with a very unhappy look,
she glanced at her aunt, who was seated
near her work-table at the opposite side of
the room.

"What's the matter Nellie? Doesn't your
book please you?"

"O yes, aunt; it is very pretty indeed. It
was so kind in uncle to get it for me."

"I thought you looked as though you felt
dissatisfied about something."

"Why, yes—I do feel a little so. I believe
I'm tired of reading."

"Are you sure you are tired of reading?"

"I don't quite understand you, aunt."

"Is it the reading that has tired you or
are you tired of yourself?"

Nellie looked at her aunt for a minute or
two in silence.

"Tired of myself! Aunt how could I be
tired of myself?"

"Forgetting everything but ourselves, I
think, is the easiest way to become tired
of ourselves."

"Well, I do that pretty often, Aunt Ma-
ry."

"And did you never notice, my dear Nel-
lie, that when you are unwilling to do a
kind act for any one, you feel just as you do
now? Especially if the kindness would
have required a little self-denial on your own
part? Have you never thought of that Nel-
lie?"

"I don't know that I ever have, aunt."

"What was it that your brother George
wanted of you, a little while ago, Nellie?"

"Why," said Nellie, blushing deeply, he
wanted me to put a new cover on his ball—
but—"

"But what?"

"I was only going to say, I was busy read-
ing just then, and didn't want to stop."

"And you refused to do it for him?"

"Yes, aunt, I told him to ask Jane. I see
now," she added, "why my book did not in-
terest me. I'll go and look for George right
away dear aunt. I think that will rest me,
after being tired of myself."

It was about an hour afterward when Nel-
lie again made her appearance in the sitting-
room.

"O, Aunt Mary, you can't think how glad
I am that I went after George. I found him
down stairs, trying with all his might to cov-
er his ball himself. Only think of it aunt!
And then I told him I'd do it for him. And
I told him, too, that I was very sorry I'd
been so selfish. He was so glad when it was
all finished, and it did look as nice as a new
one. The next time that I feel tired of my-
self, I think I shall know where the fault is.
Thanks to you, dear Aunt Mary."

AN ANECDOTE.—A strong copperhead in
Connecticut was recently denouncing, in im-
measurable terms, the United States Gov-
ernment and the war, when the company
was joined by a neighbor, a strong Union
man, who after listening for some time, in-
terrupted him with the remark:

"You came honestly by your principles;
you are a tory-naturally."

"What do you mean?" says the copper-
head.

"You know," says Union, "that during
the war with Great Britain, the British es-
caped the harbor and burned the town of
New London."

"Well, what of that?" says the copper-
head.

"Why, somebody piloted them in, and
when his dirty work was done, he came
home with the British gold, and his neigh-
bors hearing of his presence, provided them-
selves with ropes, and made him an evening
call, when he made his escape by the back
door, and fled to Bermuda Island, and died
there."

Read and his Boat.

"Now I am going to make a boat just like
that, Cousin Lucy," said Fred, showing her
model he had come across. "It will eat
three, and we will have some fine sails on
the pond while you are here."

"I shall try not to let my fancy rise too
high, Freddy, for fear my anticipations will
never be realized. To tell the truth, I hard-
ly expect to see the boat built."

"Why not, Lucy? Don't you think I can
do it? You don't know how well I can
handle carpenter's tools. I made nearly all
of a little mill, to go with three saws, and
all parts fitted completely. A machinist
told father I had a natural turn for machin-
ery, and might make a fortune at it."

"And yet, Fred, I think you never will—
at that, or anything else."

Fred looked a little vexed and chagrined
at his cousin's unflattering opinion of him,
but was curious to know the reason.

"I have noticed that you never finish what
you begin. I believe you have begun and
ended a dozen projects since I came here,
without completing one. In all parts of
the house there are these little autographs
of yourself, Fred, and it would not take a
very keen teller to predict your future—
more reliable signs than the marks inside
your hand, or the grounds in your tea-cup.
A boy who finishes nothing, and changes his
plans every day, never succeeds. It is the
boy of steady perseverance that rises to great-
ness and usefulness. You will never ad-
vance your interests until you change your
projects."

"You can never take the first step toward
fortune until you break up this bad habit. I
tell you candidly; for I think it is a kindness
to you; the habit you are forming now will
follow you all your life, unless you turn
square 'about face,' and break it up."

"Now, if I were in your place, Fred, I
would take an inventory of my unfinished
work, and set it down on a piece of paper.
Then I would begin with the likeliest of
them and complete it in the best manner I
could. When it is done, strike it off from
the list, and take another. Even if some of
them may not be so very valuable, the prac-
tice required will be a useful lesson, that
will last you all your life. In the meantime,
determine that nothing shall tempt you to
begin another new enterprise until the old
one is cleared off. Think well over every-
thing you undertake, and when you have re-
solutely decided that it is worth doing, keep to
it until it is done."

Fred thought a good deal of what his
cousin had said, and he finally concluded to
try her plan, though it looked, by far, the
most disagreeable of any he had undertaken.
With her by his side continually, to suggest,
advise, and occasionally lend a helping hand,
he at length succeeded in putting to rights
his odds and ends of work. It was a most
irksome lesson, but it taught him to consider
well before he began anything of the sort
again. A great deal of time and expense
was saved by this means; and, above all, it
proved a turning-point in his life—a period
from which he dated his first step toward
success and usefulness in the world.—Pres-
byterian.

DON'T KILL THE FROGS.—The Patterson
Guardian says: All night long these mus-
cical little fellows are busy singing a few mo-
ments, and then stopping to eat the larvae of
insects so rapidly bred in the stagnant wa-
ters. Frogs are clean animals, and love
clean water, but they subsist mainly on in-
sects. Would you kill a frog when he sings
for you a part of the time and spends the
rest of the night in destroying mosquitoes,
gnats, flies, or their eggs, which are resting
or deposited upon the plants near the water
pools? Toads in the garden are estimated
as worth five dollars each to the gardener, for
they are constantly, night and day, destroy-
ing bugs and worms. Frogs in the pools are
preventing us from being pestered to death
with all sorts of insects. The smaller vari-
eties harm nothing—are in fact pretty little
fellows, only made for our good. Do not
stone these useful little creatures, much less
kill an animal so necessary to our comfort.

AN ARKANSAS OBITUARY.—Jem Bangs, who
is sorry to state, has deceased. He departed
this life last Monday. Jem was gener-
ally considered a good fellow. He went 44
without any struggle, and such is life. To
day we are as a pepper grass—mighty smart
—tomorrow we air out down like a cucumber
of the ground. Jem kept a nice store
which his wife now waxes on. His virtues
were numerous to behold. Money is the
thing we bot at his grocery, and we are
happy to state in an admiring world, that he
never cheated, specially in the wate of mac-
erel, which was nice and sweet, as is also his
surviving wife. We never knew him in put
sand in his sugar though he had a big sand
barite in front of his house, nor water his
lickers tho the Ohio river run past his door.
Peace to his remains. To be more affectin
we write sum poultry:

He died in a bed,
a grate big buk he read,
a prayer he hollered out
then turned over on his bed,
and d-i-l-i-ed.

He leaves 1 wife, 9 children, 1 cow, 4
horses, a grocery store, and other quad-
rups to mourn his loss.

NOTICE.

FRANKLIN CIRCUIT COURT:
John M. Harlan, guardian, &c.,
vs.
Mary P. Graham, &c.,

THE creditors of C. G. Graham, deceased, are
hereby notified to present their claims against
said estate, properly proven to the undersigned,
at his office in Frankfort, on or before the FIRST
DAY OF JUNE NEXT, at which time the ex-
amination will close by order of the Court.

L. HORD, Commissioner.
April 13, 1864-507-td

NOTICE.

ANDERSON COUNTY, APRIL 5, 1864.
I HAVE in my possession a negro boy, who
calls himself WILLIAM STINSON, and
says he belongs to a man named Bruce Sanders,
of Boone county, Ky. Said negro is about 30 years
old, 5 feet 10 inches high, weighs 160 pounds, and
black color.

The owner of said negro will come forward,
prove property, pay expenses, and take him away,
or he will be dealt with according to law.
LEMUEL HAMMOND, J. A. C.
May 17, 1864-wlm-1637.

NOTICE.

COMMITTED to the jail of Pendleton county,
at Palmouth, Ky., on the 20th day of
March, 1864, a negro man, as a runaway slave,
who calls himself HENRY; aged about 30 years,
height 5 feet 3 inches, color black, stoutly made,
and weighs about 150 pounds; says his name is
Henry, and claims first one and then another as
his master—all residents of different places. The
owner (whoever he be) of said slave is hereby no-
tified to apply for, prove his property, pay the
fees and expenses, and take him away, in con-
formity to the laws of the State of Kentucky,
otherwise he will be dealt with according to the
same.
F. P. CRAIG, J. P. C.
April 3, 1864-wlm-305.

OFFICIAL.

HEAD-QUARTERS KY. STATE GUARD,
Frankfort, Ky., May 6, 1864.

To Colonels Commanding Regiments Kentucky En-
rolled Militia:

Your attention is particularly called to General
Order, No. 3, issued from the Adjutant General's
office. The Governor therein calls for ten thou-
sand, (10,000) of the militia of the State, to serve
for six months. This call is made that an ad-
vance may be put to the pending war during this sum-
mer, and the fall find us enjoying all the bless-
ings of peace. You are urgently requested to take
this matter in hand at once, and raise a battal-
ion, or if not a battalion, at least a company from
your Regimental District, and report with them
to the nearest point of rendezvous. The time al-
lowed requires that we should commence work
immediately and work in earnest. Having
been honored by the strongest recommendations
from your country, and through the trust thereby
imposed in you were commissioned by his Excel-
lency the Governor to an important military com-
mand, we are entitled to call upon and demand
your earnest efforts to raise the men required in
this call. I hope to hear a good report from you
in a few days. The number of men required are
to be raised, and if they are not forthcoming by
volunteers, a draft will be promptly resorted to,
and counties which have heretofore been delin-
quent, will be compelled to respond. Let us, then,
have every Kentucky step forward and sustain
the true renown and glory of the State.

D. W. LINDSEY,
Inspector General of Ky.

May 11, 1864.—twm-319.

HEAD-QUARTERS KY. STATE GUARD,
Inspector General's Office,
Frankfort, Ky., May 6, 1864.

The attention of county clerks, assessors,
and all others interested, is called to the subjoin-
ed copies of General Orders, Attorney
General of the State. I find in many of the coun-
ties that the civil officers, either through ignorance
of the law or negligence, have failed to collect
the taxes and fines due from the militia, and pay
the same into the State Treasury.

As it is the duty of each company commander,
of the law, and render the militia of the State
effective, all delinquencies will be rigidly in-
vestigated, and the parties failing in the perform-
ance of duty will be promptly proceeded against in
the Fiscal Court at Frankfort, or other court of
proper jurisdiction.

D. W. LINDSEY,
Inspector General of Kentucky.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Frankfort, Ky., May 6, 1864.

D. W. LINDSEY,
Inspector General of Kentucky.

SIR: In response to questions propounded by
you, involving a construction of various provisions
of the "State Guard law," I have to say—

1. It is the duty of assessors to prepare a list,
annually, of all persons liable to be enrolled, liv-
ing within their respective limits; and it is their
duty to place a roll of all such names in the hands
of the company commander of the militia of their
district, before the first day of June of each year.

2. The law provides for the election of regimental,
battalion, and company officers at certain
times and places, and in a prescribed manner. It
also provides for regimental, battalion, and com-
pany drills and musters at stated times.

3. It is the duty of each company commander,
within ten days after each muster or drill, to leave
with the clerk of the county court a list of the
names of all members of their respective com-
panies who shall have attended said muster in ac-
cordance with the requirements of the law. On
every member of the militia who fails to attend
such muster, there shall be assessed, in lieu of the
military service which he owes to the State, the
sum of fifteen cents for each muster or drill which
such person has not attended, properly armed and
equipped; and the aggregate of such sums due
from each person shall be collected from such per-
son in the year next ensuing after their failure
thus to attend such musters, in the same manner,
and by the same means, as are provided for col-
lecting the county levy.

4. If commanders of companies do not return
any persons as having been present at the pre-
scribed musters and drills, the officers charged
with the collection of the county levy should pre-
sume that none of the enrolled militia were pre-
sent, and therefore assess and collect the fine of fif-
teen cents from every member of the enrolled militia
in the county whose name appears on the list.

The like presumption should be indulged and acted upon
where the people in any county have failed to at-
tend and elect officers of the enrolled militia. If
the failure of the enrolled militia to elect their
officers is permitted to relieve them from the as-
sessment of fifteen cents, in lieu of military ser-
vice, the manifest object of the Legislature in or-
ganizing the militia would be defeated.

5. If, however, assessors fail to make and re-
turn a list of the enrolled militia to the office of
the county clerks in due time, there can be no as-
sessment and collection of the fine of fifteen cents,
because the civil officers would have no basis upon
which to act or determine who constituted the en-
rolled militia. The remedy, in such cases, is
against the delinquent assessor, who may be fined
not less than \$20 nor more than \$500 for every
neglect of duty under the State Guard law.

6. Judges of elections for officers to command
battalions and companies may be appointed by
the senior officer of the regimental district, or in
such other manner as the Governor, through the
Inspector General, may prescribe.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN M. HARLAN.

May 11, 1864.—twm-319.

HEAD-QUARTERS KENTUCKY VOLUNTEERS,
Adjutant General's Office,
Frankfort, May 4, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3.

To the Militia of Kentucky.

The Secretary of War has authorized the
enlistment of TEN THOUSAND TROOPS
in Kentucky FOR SIX MONTHS SER-
VICE.

The last campaign of this terrible war is
pending. The veteran soldiers among us are
required at the front, to overwhelm the
enemy, and the Government wishes to en-
trust its property and safety to your hands.
Let every man enlist for this short term who
wishes a termination of the war. Do not
wait for special authority from the State,
but organize at once—at the posts of Louis-
ville, Lexington, Burnside Point, Mun-
fordville, Bowlinggreen, Louisville and Pa-
ducal.

Company and regimental organizations
will be formed in the same way, and with
the same numbers, as in commands for
longer terms of service. The pay is the
same. Commissions will only be given to
those who recruit the men, and every patriot
is hereby authorized to enlist and forward to
some point of rendezvous all that wish to
serve their struggling country.

But a short time is given to organize this
force. It is confidently believed that this
appeal to Kentuckians by their Government
will be gladly answered.

The following named gentlemen are here-
by specially requested to act at their several
stations, as agents for the State of Ken-
tucky, to superintend and direct the organi-
zation of the troops as they report.

Louisville—Hon. Laban T. Moore, Col. G. W.
Gallup,
Frankfort—These Headquarters,
Lexington—Headquarters of Brig. Gen.
Burbridge, Capt. Thomas H. Moore, Pro.
Marshal.

Burnside Point—Col. F. N. Alexander,
Munfordville—Lieut. J. J. Ennis, Hon.
George T. Wood.

Bowling Green—Col. Cicero Maxwell, Col.
P. B. Hawkins.

Louisville—Col. I. W. Scott, Col. A. J.
Harrington.

Paducah—Hon. R. K. Williams, Maj.
Willie Waller.

By command of the Governor:
JOHN BOYLE,
Adjutant General of Ky.

HEAD-QUARTERS K. STATE GUARD,

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Frankfort, May 2, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 5.

It having become evident that no reason-
able garrison of United States troops can
protect the several counties of the State
from the small bands of guerrillas, horse
thieves, and marauders, who, in small par-
ties, manage to elude the regular forces, it
is therefore, by direction of his Excellency
the Governor, Ordered:

I. That the Commanding officer of each
Regimental District of Enrolled Militia, is
charged with the defence and protection of
his county from invasion or violence of any
character whatever; and to this end he is
hereby authorized and directed to call out,
at any time, the whole or such portion of the
Militia, comprising his command, as may be
necessary. He is further ordered: upon
the application of any Provost Marshal,
Sheriff, or other civil officer, to order out
so much of his command as may be neces-
sary, and to aid and assist such officers in
making any arrests, or in the execution of
any other duty which may devolve upon
them by law, requiring such assistance.

II. Any officer or member of the Enrolled
Militia, who shall fail or refuse to turn out
for the purposes mentioned in this order,
when ordered so to do by his proper officer,
or having turned out, shall disobey any law-
ful order, or be guilty of any disorderly con-
duct, shall be punished as for a military
offense. The law prescribes that, "when
any portion of the Militia shall be called
out either for service, or for instruction and
drill, they shall be subject to the same laws,
rules and regulations that govern the ar-
mies of the United States," and all officers
are charged with seeing that these laws, rules
and regulations are strictly enforced.

D. W. LINDSEY,
Inspector General Ky.

HEAD-QUARTERS KY. STATE GUARD,
Inspector General's Office,
Frankfort, Ky., April 20, 1864.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 8.

In February last, Col. GALLUP, command-
ing the District of East Kentucky, wrote to
me that he had every reason to believe that
so soon as the high waters should subside,
and the roads become passable, the enemy
would come in upon him, and asked that
arrangements might be made, whereby he
could, in the event it became necessary, have
the assistance of the Enrolled Militia in the
Eastern portion of the State. Authority was
immediately given to call out the 68th reg-
iment Enrolled Militia, of Lawrence county,
one of the first organized in the State.

On the 7th instant, the enemy having
invaded Pike county, a call was made on
that Regiment, Col. TROTT, commanding,
the response to which was both prompt
and cheerful. On the 13th the enemy
attacked our forces and were repulsed. On
the 14th, Col. GALLUP surprised them in
camp at Half Mountain, and after an en-
gagement of several hours, was completely
victorious, capturing a number of prisoners,
horses and equipments, and 300 stand of
arms—all of which, Col. GALLUP, in his
report says, could not have been accom-
plished without the assistance of the Militia.

I can not commend, in terms too high,
the energy, bravery, and patriotism of the
officers and men of the 68th Regiment; the
assistance they rendered in defending the
State by their prompt action, enabled the
authorities to strike a blow that will long be
remembered by Honor's brigade.

Lawrence county has not only done well,
having sent over fifty per cent, of her en-
rolled strength to our armies, but she has shown
that those remaining at home are of true
metal, and are willing to take the field when-
ever their services are demanded.

I desire to return my thanks to the 68th,
not only for the services they have rendered,
but for the gallant example which they have
afforded to the entire Militia of the State.
Their action demonstrates the utility of the
work I have been urging forward for several
months, and will assist, I hope, in overcom-
ing the factious opposition with which I
have been met in organizing the State.

Let the true spirit of Kentucky be infused
into the Militia organization throughout the
State, and we will soon rid ourselves of the
marauding bands of horse thieves and plun-
derrers that have been preying upon us since
the beginning of the war.

D. W. LINDSEY, Inspector General.

As an evidence of my appreciation of the
meritorious conduct of the 68th Regiment,
the Inspector General is hereby ordered to
have printed and distributed to the Colonels
of Militia 150 copies of the above order.

THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE,
Governor of Kentucky.

May 4, 1864.—3ttw-316

Dodge's Patent Grates.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS THE EXCLU-
SIVE RIGHT FOR THE COUNTY OF
FRANKLIN.

To set Grates under Dodge's Patent
Improvement.

And is fully prepared to comply with all orders for
them.
JOHN HALY.

Frankfort, March 23, 1864.-tf.

Kentucky River Coal.

I HAVE just received a fresh supply of the
BEST KENTUCKY RIVER COAL; also a
large lot of CANNEL, Pittsburg, Youghiogheny,
and Pomeroy, which I will sell at the lowest
market price. All orders will be promptly filled
for any point on the railroad or city, by applying
to me by mail, or at my Coal Yard in Frankfort.
Feb 2 twf.

S. BLACK.

FOR SALE.

HAVING removed to Louisville, I will now
sell my

New Building.

Opposite the Railroad Depot, and occupied now
by the Military Board.

This is one of the best locations in Frankfort
for a business house, or to invest your money in.
JOHN HALY is authorized to sell the same.
A. KAHR.

Frankfort, May 4, 1864.—twlm-316.

A. C. KEENON'S BOOK BINDERY.

A. C. KEENON informs his friends and customers,
that he still continues the
Book Binding business, in
all its branches, at his old
stand, over Major's Book
Store, on Main street, and will give his whole
attention to its management. He respectfully
solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore
extended to the establishment.

BOOKS related to any pattern, and of the very best
quality of paper.

BLANK BOOKS of every description,
manufactured at short notice, to order, on rea-
sonable terms.